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The Bishop's Weekly Chat With You.

My Dear Flock:

Our Divine Redeemer told His disciples that if any one wished to join Him, to be a pupil in His school and a follower in His religion, he must deny himself; that is, he must mortify the desires of his heart. But the next condition He requires of every Christian is that he take up his cross every day, suffering patiently, without murmuring, all the trials and afflictions which Almighty God will daily send him. There may be sickness, distress and perplexities in business; and these give rise to increasing trials, to trials which seem to rise up before us at every step we take in our journey through life.

The spirit of the world, which is a spirit of ease and indulgence, has at all times supported that delusion which holds that the penance pleasing to God is confined solely to the interior, and that it can be practiced efficaciously without the body feeling anything of its rigors. If this false idea of penance were correct, says St. Chrysostom, then might we destroy a large portion of the sacred Scriptures; for in many parts of the Bible, Almighty God has, on this point, confounded the vain thoughts of men, by declarations as much opposed to the spirit of ease and indulgence as truth is opposed to error. If penance ought to be confined to the interior only, why did our Divine Redeemer retire into the desert and fast there forty days and forty nights? He afterwards submitted to all the poverty and fatigues and hardships of the lowest orders in life; but why did He add to these fasting and watching?

Was St. Paul mistaken as to the true nature of penance when he told us that by mortification we are to present our bodies a living sacrifice to God; when he said that penance ought to crucify our flesh; when he commanded the faithful to bear in their bodies the mortifications of their Redeemer; when, indeed, to furnish the Corinthians with an example as well as a precept, he assured them that he chastised his body, and, by mortification, brought it into subjection, lest while he should preach penance, and not practice it, he himself might become a cast-away?

Animated by the spirit of this great Apostle, we should enter with courage on this solemn, penitential fast of Lent. To mortify the flesh, to crucify its lusts and its desires, to deny ourselves, and to take up our cross daily, these are the indispensable duties of Christians at all times, but particularly so in a season devoted to the expiation of sin, and to the bringing forth fruits of penance. And though for a real and just cause many among us may be dispensed either from fasting or abstaining, or from both, yet the Church of God has no intention, and, indeed, has no power, to dispense us from doing penance, denying ourselves and taking up our cross daily. Other good works must then be performed, especially works of charity.

If we have any thing of an uncharitable and censorious disposition this we must attempt to mortify and endeavor to conquer, by making it an invariable rule never to speak of those of whom we cannot speak well. We should never allow the sun to set upon our anger, however little or well-founded that anger may be; and never allow our imagination and mind to dwell upon any affront we may have received, or upon any thing which may tend to excite in us feelings of anger and dislike.

We must also continually struggle against the sluggishness of our nature, especially as to spiritual things, and to prevent the sins of omission, we must, at all times, endeavor to overcome our tepidity, our languor and inactivity. We must keep ourselves occupied, not through inclination or caprice, but from a sense of duty, and do well whatever we have to do.

Such is the mortification of the passions which the saints sought it necessary to practice during their lives. It is not enough, said they, to be raised up after our fall by sin; but we must take care not to fall again. Now the surest way to prevent relapse into sin, is this mortification of the passions, for this interior mortification strikes at the very root of the evil. The bent of our depraved inclinations will be constantly kept in check by efforts and actions of an opposite nature. Thus the passions cannot grow strong, or the bad habit be formed if we have always in hand the knife of interior mortification.

NOTRE DAME HEAD NAMES LAETARE MEDAL COMMITTEE

The Rev. Charles L. O'Donnell, C. S. C., president of the University of Notre Dame, has appointed the following members of the faculty to serve on this year's Laetare medal committee: The Rev. Michael Mulcaire, C. S. C., vice-president of the university; the Rev. Matthew J. Walsh, C. S. C., former president; the Rev. Patrick J. Carroll, C. S. C., former vice-president; the Rev. Thomas A. Steiner, C. S. C., professor of engineering; the Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell, C. S. C., prefect of discipline; Prof. E. Maurus, of mathematics; Prof. Jose Angel Caparo, of electrical engineering; Prof. Henry B. Frong, of chemistry; Prof. Burton Confrey, of English; and Prof. Vincent Hagan, of architecture.

The Laetare medal is awarded every year by Notre Dame to the Catholic who in the opinion of the committee has performed an outstanding service for society or the Church.

Priest Author Gives First Lecture Today

The Rev. M. A. Chapman to Open Series of Five Lenten Discourses at the Community Center.

The Rev. Michael Andrew Chapman of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Fort Wayne, distinguished priest, author, journalist and lecturer, will open his series of five Sunday lectures tonight at 8:15 o'clock. He will be heard at the Catholic Community Center auditorium, Fort Wayne, speaking under the auspices of Anthony Wayne Assembly, Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus.

A speaker of much ability, indications are that Father Chapman will be greeted by a large audience. His opening topic is "New Riddles and Old Answers: the subject matter, What Use Creeds? Why Have a Church? Why Have the Churches Failed to Keep Their Hold on Men? Has the Catholic Church Anything to Say to Me?" Sunday, March 3rd, he will speak on the question, "Does My Religion Satisfy Me? Intellectually? Spiritually? Practically?"

Bishops of Province To Honor Jubilarian

The Bishops of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, including eleven suffragan sees will honor the Rt. Rev. James J. Hartley, D.D., Bishop of Columbus, on Monday, February 25, when he will celebrate the silver jubilee of his consecration to the Episcopate.

Bishop Hartley will pontificate at 10:30 a. m. in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Columbus, and the assembled bishops will meet that day to do him honor. The diocese of Fort Wayne is in the Cincinnati province and Bishop Noll will attend.

Catholic Book Club Announces Selection

New York.—The Catholic Book Club announced today that its selection for March is "The Kingdom of God, the Cradle Song and Other Plays" by Gregorio Martinez Sierra.

The Catholic Book Club also announced that the second volume of "Jorgensen: An Autobiography" will be ready for distribution in March. The first volume of "Jorgensen" was the choice for November.

Work Recommended



UNITED PRESSMAN MALLON.

Paul Mallon, Washington newspaper correspondent, educated at the Xavier Brothers College, Louisville, Ky., and at Notre Dame University, is being mentioned by his associates as the logical choice for the Pulitzer Journalism prize for noteworthy reporting this year.

and courageously and perseveringly cut off, at first sight, those disorderly dispositions that would otherwise soon take deep root and spread themselves over the soul.

Sincerely in Christ,

+ John Francis Noll
Ch. of St. Wayne

DISTINGUISHED ROLES IN SETTLEMENT



The six persons whose pictures appear above played distinguished roles at the signing of the treaty and concordat between the Holy See and the Italian Government. Francis Facelli, Advocate of the Sacred Consistory, and Francis Giunta, Undersecretary of the Council of Ministers, other prominent figures at the ceremony, do not appear above. Top row, left to right, Monsignor Borgongini Duca, Secretary of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs; Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, and Premier Mussolini. Bottom row, left to right, Dino Grandi, Italian Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs; Alfred Rocco, Minister for Justice, and Msgr. Giuseppe Pizzardo, Substitute Secretary of State.

Are you thinking every evening of depositing your daily Lenten savings in the coin boxes?

PRESS OF THE COUNTRY COMMENTS WIDELY ON VATICAN-ITALY ACCORD

Secular Newspapers Generally Agreed That Treaty of Conciliation Is One of Momentous Events of Modern Times

Washington, D. C.—Comment in the secular press concerning the treaty of conciliation between Italy and the Holy See shows a marked unanimity in agreeing that the event is one of the most important occurrences of modern times. While the recognition of the Pope's sovereignty is generally regarded as of minor significance, the concordat between the two powers and the application of canon law draw considerable comment of a speculative nature. The conclusion of the treaty is generally attributed to mutual concessions and wise statesmanship on the part of Pope Pius XI and Premier Mussolini.

The New York Herald-Tribune, pointing out that the Holy Father has lived in isolation in the Vatican, venerated by all Italians and enjoying official relations with many other countries, while remaining virtually a stranger to the King across the Tiber, states that the Pope "has emphasized that his primary interest is in moral and spiritual matters; and the world, Catholic and non-Catholic alike, will rejoice that another of Europe's vexed problems has yielded to reconciliation."

Spiritual Authority Grows
On the recognition by Italy of the canon law of the Church, the Boston Herald says:

"In practice, it will probably be found that the Church will limit its jurisdiction to purely clerical matters—that is to say, matters relative to the faith, sacraments and vows; matters relative to ecclesiastical property, crimes committed in religion, or Canon law is in fact restricted today almost exclusively to purely religious and ecclesiastical questions. But it has had a great influence in the past on the civil law in many countries, and indeed on international law."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, after recounting the various vicissitudes of the Papal states and pointing out that in proportion as the temporal authority declined, the spiritual authority of the Church seemed to increase, goes on to say:

"The important principle that the Pope must be a sovereign in his own house, not subordinated to any one else, is fully recognized. . . . Under a concordat or treaty, the canon law of the Church becomes the law of all Italy. What this may mean for Italy will be a matter of absorbing interest in every capital of the world."

The New York Evening Post regards the temporal sovereignty of the Pope as a most important aspect of the treaty.

"To the head of this sovereign state. . . ." it says, "Catholics

throughout the world will owe spiritual allegiance. To preserve his independence of foreign entanglements the Pope will be faced with a far more difficult task than when his emnity to the Italian government freed him from any suspicion of being under Italian influence. Neutrality in the World War was far easier when he called himself a prisoner than it would have been if he had been bound to Italy by treaty."

Christian Science View
The Christian Science Monitor, in a pessimistic comment, adopts almost identically the same point of view as the New York Evening Post. It concludes:

"Apart from the details of the accord, which may not particularly interest the public, it is felt that public opinion may be impressed by the somewhat dramatic change from 'frozen enmity' to Italo-Vatican friendship, the change from the papal status of a voluntary prisoner to the status of full sovereignty, the change from 'spiritual' to temporal power, with a voice in the world's temporal affairs. It would be idle at this juncture to speculate on the probable consequences of these changes, but that they will be considerable can scarcely be doubted, and that an attempt will be made vastly to increase papal influence is a foregone conclusion."

The Washington Star, pointing out that the power, authority and prestige of the Church are extended by the

treaty, goes on to say that the "Vatican State" is already widely recognized abroad.

"The Holy See," it continues, "maintains diplomatic relations with Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Japan, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland and all of the American republics except the United States, Cuba, Mexico and Uruguay."

The Washington Post, like many other papers, singles out the recognition of the canon law as most significant.

"This will be a totally new experiment for any modern nation. . . ." it says. "The efficacy of the arrangement in actual practice remains to be seen. However, the termination of the embarrassing relationship between the government and the Pope will be welcome to both sides. Now that a mutual understanding has been reached, there will be ample opportunity in the future to alter the agreement, if that should be found necessary."

Italy No Longer Divided
"By this compact between two great dominant spiritual and political forces," comments the Philadelphia Public Ledger, "Italy will cease to be a house divided against itself. Its citizens will no longer be torn between two conflicting loyalties: their religion

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This picture, sent by radio across the Atlantic Ocean, shows Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, signing the treaty and concordat between the Holy See and the Italian Government, at the historic ceremony which took place in the Lateran Palace Grand Hall. To the right is Premier Mussolini, who signed the documents on behalf of the Italian Government. To the left is Monsignor Borgongini Duca, Secretary of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs.

VATICAN-ITALIAN PACT TERMS ARE ANALYZED BY MSGR. BERNARDINI

Professor of Canon Law at Catholic University, Who is Nephew of Card. Gasparri, Interprets Treaty and Concordat Which Settled Roman Question—Great Spiritual Gain for Holy See Noted—Pontiff Seen as Arbiter of Future International Disputes by Reason of Universal Recognition of His Sovereignty

By Msgr. Filippo Bernardini.
(Written for N. C. W. C. Service)

(Monsignor Bernardini, author of the following interpretation of the treaty and concordat between Italy and the Vatican, is Professor of Canon Law at the Catholic University of America and is a nephew of Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, who signed the treaty and concordat on behalf of His Holiness, Pope Pius XI. Years of previous residence in Rome have made Monsignor Bernardini familiar with Vatican affairs.)

The signing of the agreement at the Lateran Palace, between the plenipotentiaries of Pius XI and Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy, marks the completion of one of the most important acts in the history of the Papacy and of Italy.

Now that the surprise and excitement aroused by this unexpected news has somewhat subsided, it may be useful to examine the meaning and the juridical importance of this document. But let us stress, from the beginning, that we are merely using the reports of the press, since at this time we have no access to authentic documents.

The agreement consists of two distinct, but inseparable, documents, a Treaty and a Concordat. They are distinct not only in name (Treaty is a generic term, and Concordat a specific one applied to a certain class of agreements between the Holy See and other Sovereign Powers), but even more distinct in their juridical importance. The Treaty has an international value, and is of direct interest for the entire Catholic World; while the Concordat has merely a national character, and is concerned only with the relations between the Papacy and Italy, in matters common to both.

They are inseparable, because the great renunciation of the Pope, implied in the recognition of the unification of Italy, with Rome as its capital, is partly compensated for by the complete settlement of the religious problems of Italy.

Spirit of Compromise Shown

Before entering into the juridical analysis of the document, let us make a general observation. Reading the document, as it has been reported by the papers, we are at once impressed by the spirit of compromise shown by the contracting parties. It is evident that both tried to remove every conceivable obstacle in order to reach the goal—the solemn and unequivocal statement of a principle.

The necessity of a solution of the Roman question, for the Holy See and for Italy, had become more and more apparent every day. The witnesses of the historical events of 1870 have passed away, and the new generation, leaving aside the ideas of a half-hearted tolerance, have gradually become used to the existing state of affairs. Under the inevitable pressure of historical events, and especially of the World War, a new national spirit has arisen. The conception of an Italy, united under Rome as its capital, has been generally accepted as an established fact, the many advantages of which are too evident to be disregarded.

This new viewpoint, common to the clergy and people, has already suggested a "modus vivendi" in the relations of the Church and the State, which, avoiding, as far as possible, all useless contentions, would permit a sufficiently peaceful existence. This acquiescence in existing conditions has been very dangerous to the principles which the Catholic Church could not renounce, and which, nevertheless, year by year, were becoming more inexplicable to the Catholics of Italy and of the entire world, notwithstanding the repeated and explicit declarations of the Popes. Hence, the necessity, on the part of the Holy See, of finding an early solution for this so-called Roman Question.

On account of other reasons, it was not less urgent for the Italian State to end this conflict. Everyone who is free from theoretical prejudices, and is familiar with the political conditions of Italy, must recognize that the present Italian Government has at least this merit, that it has been the first, since the events of 1870, that has ever acknowledged and appreciated the political value of the religious sentiment of the people, not only as an element for their moral education, but as an element of political unification.

But the many efforts of the Government to obtain an unconditional support of this element for Italian Unity, and let us say, for the present regime, were almost completely paralyzed by the dignified, non-committal attitude of the Supreme Ecclesiastical Authority, and by its frequent reminders to the hierarchy, to the clergy, and to the people, not to lose sight of the fundamental principles of the question. Briefly, this breach between Church and State not only weakened the religious sentiments of the people, but also hindered a spontaneous and vital participation of the people in the national life.

A general breakdown compelled Senator Larrazolo to leave Washington a few weeks ago. Recently he suffered an attack of apoplexy.

Elected to fill the unexpired term of Senator A. A. Jones, deceased, Senator Larrazolo had previously served one term as Governor of New Mexico. He was a native of Mexico.

Albuquerque, N. M.—United States Senator O. A. Larrazolo, who is near death at his home here, received the Last Sacraments. A priest was called when it was announced by physicians that the Senator could not long survive.

SEN. LARRAZOLO, DYING, RECEIVES LAST SACRAMENT

Pope's Sovereignty Recognized
The urgency of a solution of the Roman question, and the importance of the question itself, guaranteed the good will of the parties, once the discussion had started; and this explains, not only the number of concessions in the document, but also the brevity of the negotiations. Therefore, the first

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OUR SUNDAY VISITOR HALF-HOUR RADIO BROADCAST TODAY, OVER STATION WOWO

OUR SUNDAY VISITOR HALF-HOUR RADIO BROADCAST TODAY, OVER STATION WOWO

MEXICO MENACED
WITH DISASTROUS
ECONOMIC CRISISMining Industry Facing Ruin and Unemployment in Oil
Regions Due to Slack Production Proving a Problem
—School Teachers Resign Because Their Salaries
Are Not Paid—Revolutionary Activity

Mexico City.—Oppressive laws, the attempted enforcement of which already has undermined the moral structure of the nation, are rapidly driving Mexico toward economic chaos, reports being received at the Capital from all sections of the country reveal. Industries, particularly in the oil regions, are feeling the effects, school teachers in several states are resigning because of non-payment of salaries, and unemployment has spread even to some of the richest agricultural districts, where conditions are declared to be critical.

Of highest concern to many is the situation in the schools. With the closing of all Catholic schools and the unsound financial status of what remains of a federal educational system, the youth of the nation faces a bleak future.

Revolutionary Activity.

These economic conditions are recognized to be due chiefly to the continuance of the insurrection which shows little sign of waning. The center of operations now is in Jalisco, where impressive federal forces are being concentrated for a drive on the insurgents. It is expected that within the next six weeks the entire air force of the Government will be concentrated in that State.

At Los Altos, Jalisco, federal cavalry clashed with insurgents in a four-hour battle in which eight rebels and four federals were killed. Skirmishes

were reported from a number of other parts of the State.

With open rebellion still afflicting the country, observers in Mexico City point out, there is little hope for relief from the present economic depression. Rather, even more chaotic conditions are forecast.

Petroleum production in Mexico, according to figures just published by El Universal, dropped during 1928 to a total of a little more than 50,000,000 barrels, plunging Mexico to fourth place among the petroleum producing countries of the world. Venezuela has now passed Mexico as an oil producing nation.

Unemployment at Tampico Menacing. From Tampico comes information that oil companies are turning away thousands of men for lack of work and the unemployment situation there is becoming menacing. In the State of Vera Cruz petroleum companies are threatening to shut down as a protest against an attempt of the State Department to exact higher taxes.

Serious unemployment conditions are being reported from practically every section of Mexico, says Excelsior, which reports that the shutting down of mines and oil fields has thrown large numbers of men out of employment. It is the migration of these men to other sections in search of work that has brought about the critical situation in the agricultural regions, according to Excelsior.

A large number of teachers from the schools of the federal district called on Secretary of Education Padilla, recently, according to El Universal, and formally protested against a reduction of salaries contained in a recent order.

Similar unrest is reported among court employees. In some States, it is reported, salaries of judges and court attaches are months in arrears. Meanwhile, the Secretary of Finance, Montes de Oca, has just issued a statement in which he denies that anything final has been done about an arrangement with international bankers for the payment of the debt. Among other things Secretary Montes de Oca said:

"I am not to go to New York as Secretary of Finance to close matters that are pending. Negotiations have not yet advanced far enough to justify the announcement of any definite data for their conclusion or for the signing of any agreement. It would not be proper to reveal the nature of the arrangement that is being discussed."

Mining Industry Facing Ruin. The mining industry in Mexico faces imminent ruin, says a letter from J. P. Garcia, president of the National Chamber of Mines, published in Excelsior. He finds chief fault with the present law which provides that concessions, which expire in thirty years, can be extended only at the will of the head of the department of mines. This law, he said, has resulted

FAMOUS RESIDENCE



The Quirinal Palace, the royal residence of the Italian rulers at the present time, and before 1870 the possession of the papacy. This palace dates back to 1574 and was erected by Pope Gregory XIII. Many noteworthy works of art adorn its walls, among them Guido Reni's celebrated "Annunciation."

in the recommendation by the British Government that English capital shall not invest "one single cent in the mining industry in Mexico, and they should endeavor to liquidate their present business as quickly as possible."

The Agricultural Society of Jalisco, says a dispatch to Excelsior, has appealed to the Federal Government for relief.

LOGANSPOUR
NEWSFOURTH DEGREE KNIGHTS
OF LOGANSPOUR BANQUET

The Rev. James H. Durham of St. Vincent's church, Logansport, and the Rev. Michael Aichinger of St. Joseph's church, Logansport, and John W. Holland, past grand knight, delivered the chief addresses at the annual banquet and get-together meeting of Fourth Degree members of Logansport Council No. 561, Knights of Columbus, recently in the Logansport K. of C. hall. The banquet and speaking program was followed by a dance.

PRE-LENTEN PARTY.

At a recent card party sponsored by the Logansport Daughters of Isabella in the K. of C. hall honors for bridge and euchre were awarded to the following: Mrs. Willard Shields, Mrs. Roy Johnson, Mrs. R. M. Costello and Mrs. William Harlan for bridge and Mrs. Mary Dwyer, Mrs. James Auchue and Mr. Heslin for euchre. Miss Anna Moran was chairlady of the committee in charge of the affair.

K. OF C. CARD PARTY.

Mrs. R. M. Costello, Mrs. Dorothy Kling, Mrs. Dorothy Troutman and Mrs. Ed Lux received honors for high scores at the regular weekly bridge and euchre party held in the Logansport K. of C. hall recently.

BRIDGET NETTERS LOSE.

A belated rally fell short and the St. Bridget's, Logansport, basketball team lost to Deer Creek's fast independent team on the Saint's floor, recently, 27 to 21. Deer Creek was leading, 24 to 8, at the rest period. Heron of the Saints scored one field goal and seven free throws for high point honors.

THE ALTAR SOCIETY
HOLDS ITS ELECTION

Mrs. Joseph Klein was chosen president of the Altar Society of St. Vincent's church, Logansport, at a recent meeting and Mrs. Lewis Morter was named to the vice-presidency. Mrs. Ed O'Connor was elected secretary of the organization and Mrs. Thomas Morris was selected to serve as treasurer during the current year.

PUBLISH LENTEN
SERVICES HOURS

Priests of the three Catholic churches in Logansport have announced that Lenten services will be conducted in their respective churches Friday and Sunday nights during Lent. Services on these nights will begin at 7:30 o'clock. The Way of the Cross will be followed in the churches on Friday nights. Priests will interchange pulpits on Sunday nights.

MEN OF ST. BRIDGET'S
PARISH HAVE BANQUET

Approximately one hundred men of St. Bridget's church, Logansport, were present at a big banquet and social meeting in St. Bridget's school hall last Tuesday night. Jesse Taber, a prominent local citizen, delivered the principal address of the evening. Impromptu talks by a large number of persons attending the event also featured and materially aided in making the affair one of the most successful of its kind ever conducted in Logansport.

SERVE LUNCHEON.

Another successful luncheon was served Thursday noon by the Parent-Teacher Association of St. Joseph's church, Logansport, for school children and adults. Approximately 200 persons were served.

Anti-Tobacco Orator: "You go into a tobaccoist's shop—you place a sixpence on the counter—you get a packet of cigarettes, and you get more! In the wake of those cigarettes come beer, cards, wine, an— Interrupter (producing note-book): "Who's your tobaccoist, guv'nor?"

SLEEPING SICKNESS
IS CONQUERED BY
FRENCH MISSIONER

Paris.—A very unusual speaker was presented to a group of physicians meeting in the amphitheatre of the Catholic Institute of Paris by Magr. de Moucheron, general delegate of the Union of the Missionary Clergy of France, in the person of Father Greffier, of the Holy Ghost Fathers. Father Greffier, now fifty years of age, was afflicted in 1914 with sleeping sickness while working in the section near the confluence of the Ubanghi and the Congo in Equatorial Africa. He owes his life to his quick return to France. Fifteen of his missionary confreres succumbed to the disease.

Father Greffier, paralyzed but somewhat improved, came before the learned audience to narrate, in all simplicity, his experience with the dread disease. The victim described the three periods of symptoms of the disease: the first, when there is no external evidence, is from the time of the infecting bite up to the penetration of the parasite—the trypanosome—into the cephalo-rachidian liquid; the second, when it invades the nerve centers producing lethargy; the third, when it develops fatal symptoms.

The invalid explained that he never saw any indication of spots on his body, as is usually the case with the Europeans bitten by the tse-tse fly; but one day, slightly injuring his hand while working, he sensed sharp pains and sudden shock. Very much surprised he soon discovered that his elbow, his shoulder and knee also pained him, and realized that his whole body had become highly sensitized. The pain lasted only a few seconds, but was so violent that tears came to his eyes.

Realizing that his symptoms indicated possible sleeping sickness, he hurried to Brazzaville, the nearest sanitary center. Fortunately a doctor from a Belgium station was there and rendered medical aid.

Today, although somewhat incapacitated, Father Greffier can render valuable assistance to mission study.

THE CATHOLIC YEAR
BOOK

Reverend dear Father:

For the purpose of making a matter of record the history of the Catholic Church in the U. S. A., the hierarchy has encouraged publication of an annual known as "The Official Catholic Year Book." This shall appear each fall starting with the current issue and contain a vast amount of information pertinent to the uses of the clergy, religious orders and also the Catholic laity.

The work entails a great amount of research and editorial, and has been prepared under the supervision of the N. C. W. C. co-operating with the publishers. Added to this are special signed articles by eminent authorities on subjects of the day, and taken all in all, this volume is the most complete Year Book yet published by any denomination. Much of the matter of a statistical character is cross-references to The Official Catholic Year Book, thereby adding great value to both publications, more especially so because diocesan changes are listed; and it is earnestly requested that, where finances permit, each parish house and institution enter their subscription for The Official Catholic Year Book in continuation, so that the information contained therein can properly vary with each issue and cover the broadest possible scope, and through indexing refer to articles and dates on special subjects which appear more completely in a preceding issue.

It is a monumental work which becomes more valuable with each issue, as it gradually forms a library of Catholic history, record of activities and data pertinent to things Catholic in the U. S. A. It costs, in cloth binding, \$4.00; in paper, \$3.00. Very truly yours in Christ, P. J. KENEDY, 44 Barclay St., New York City.

Actor (dramatically): "A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse!" Voice from the gallery: "How will a donkey do?" Actor: "Fine: come right down."

SUNDAY'S LITURGY

Feb 17: First Sunday in Lent.

By DOM DUNSTAN TUCKER, O. S. B.
(Prepared for the N. C. W. C. News Service by the Liturgical Press: Collegeville, Minnesota.)

The fundamental thought of the Mass for today is that after a period of fast and abstinence God will deliver us from the bondage of sin. In the Epistle, St. Paul tells us that now is the acceptable time, the day of salvation; the Gospel narrates Christ's victory over Satan; and the Introit, Gradual, Tract, Secret and Communion celebrate in exquisite language the graces of protection and deliverance given amidst dangers and trials to those who trust in God.

It is genuine Christian penitence with which we here come into contact. There is no helpless moaning, no despair. The Church sings with courage because God is with her. She encourages the soul returning to God through penance by telling it of God's promise: "He shall call upon me, and I will hear him: I will deliver him and glorify him: I will fill him with length of days." (Introit).

St. Paul reveals to us in the Epistle the deep and full significance of the Christian life. The Christian does all things for the love of God and the salvation of his soul. He is patient and sincere. He dies to this world to live in the next. How almost contradictory, and yet expressive of the Christian joy in which we are to do penance, are the words of the apostles. "As dying and behold we live, as chastised, and not killed; as sorrowful, yet always rejoicing . . . as having nothing and possessing all things." (Epistle).

The Gradual and Tract are expressions of utter confidence in God's help. "He (God) will overshadow thee with His shoulders, and under His wings shalt thou hope. . . Thou shalt not be afraid of the terror of the night. . . or of the noonday devil." (Tract).

The Gospel narrative is at once a warning to us and a consolation. It shows how, by a strange coincidence, it was after Christ had fasted that He was tempted. The Church wishes to tell us that we, too, may expect to be tempted, for Lent is a trial, and it may become difficult always to obey the Church's law regarding fast and abstinence. Then it is, when spirit and flesh are weakened, that the devil becomes active with his suggestions. We must call upon Christ for aid, and He Who once drove away His enemy by a command will again order him to begone. St. Gregory tells us that Christ allowed Himself to be tempted for our sake; "It is not unworthy of our Redeemer Who came to be slain that He was willing to be tempted. It was meet that He should overcome our temptations by overcoming His Own, even as He came to overcome our death by His Own." (8th lesson of the office).

In the Secret the Church solemnly offers up our Lenten sacrifices in union with Christ's: "We solemnly offer the sacrifice of the beginning of Lent, and we beseech Thee, O Lord, that while we restrain our carnal feasting, we may likewise abstain from all hurtful pleasures." How better can we begin Lent than by joining with the Church in this prayer?

LAFAYETTE NEWS

Society Commemorates
Seventieth Anniversary

On February 5th the annual banquet of the St. Boniface Men's Society was held in St. Boniface Hall. This is an organization of the men of the Parish and one which has grown in strength and numbers with St. Boniface Church since its organization, until now it has reached a membership of over 200 members. About 75 members were present to commemorate the 70th anniversary of its organization. Edward B. Bricker acted as toastmaster. Vincent D. Vaughan presented an interesting talk on "Ideals of a Catholic Layman." Addresses were made by the Rev. Hildephonse Gast, O.F.M., Pastor of St. Boniface Church; the Rev. Paschal Kerner, O.F.M., his Assistant, and Albert J. Bonner, President of the association.

Music was furnished by Miss Dorothy Binz and Miss Helen Clark. The banquet was served by Miss Elizabeth Clemens, resident hostess of the new St. Boniface Community Center, assisted by Miss Marie Caine.

Benefit for Invalid

Last Tuesday evening (February 12th) a benefit "500" and Bridge party was given at the new Community center by the young ladies of St. Boniface Church for Mr. Joe Grusko.

Seven years ago Mr. Grusko was a young man with the joys of life and every hope in the future before him. In 1921 he met with a railroad accident causing serious injury to his spine. This made him a helpless invalid. Three years later it became necessary to amputate both of his limbs and he has been bedfast during all of this time.

This young man, though burdened with the constant thought that he is physically unfit to take his place in the world's activities, bears his cross with fortitude and extreme cheerfulness. His patience is remarkable; his religion is his consolation; he is a daily communicant.

Mr. Grusko was born in Poland 38 years ago. He has no relatives in this country and is dependent alone upon friends for care and companionship. The good Sisters of St. Francis Home, Lafayette, are caring for him and it was to aid them in this small way that the party was given.

There were 25 tables of cards and the evening was enjoyably spent. Refreshments were served and prizes awarded. It was a memorable evening because of the motive which actuated the undertaking.

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Unique Lenten Scheme

On February 6th a meeting of the officers of the Sacred Heart Society, of St. Boniface Church, was held at the home of Miss Gertrude Klumpe, President, 1304 Richards Street. Plans were under way for 1929 activities and among the first, provision was made for the organization of the Sunshine and Gloom Club during the Lenten season. Each member will be presented with two little bags—one yellow and the other gray. On the days when the sun is shining, a coin is to be dropped into the little "Miss Sunshine" bag; when the clouds are heavy and there are signs of rain, "Mr. Gloom" bag gets the coin.

The promoters selected to be in charge of the bags are as follows: The Misses Crescence Kunkel, Dorothy Johnson, Rosalie Heines, Ella Comer, Emmeline Deere, Elizabeth Oberle, Elizabeth Memmer, Eleanor Soup-part, Mayme Schroeder and Genevieve Schetz.

Priest Made Director
Of Community Chest

San Francisco.—The Rev. James M. McHugh, superintendent of archdiocesan schools, has been named as director of the Community Chest division in charge of institutions. Father McHugh has worked out an elaborate program to carry out this part of the campaign.

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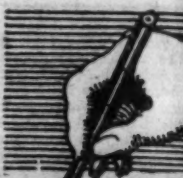
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